

Had Your Iron Today?



## Never Mind— Re-vitalize

**YOU BET** it's warm—the more need then for keeping the vitality up to par.

Vital men resist heat easily. Languid ones are floored. Re-vitalize yourself and you won't mind the weather.

Get new energy in little raisins.

1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound in Little Sun-Maids. 75 per cent pure fruit sugar.

Wonderful because this sugar doesn't need, and, therefore, doesn't tax digestion and thus heat the blood. Yet energizes almost immediately.

Contain fatigue-resisting food-iron also. Try a box today.

## Little Sun-Maids

Between-Meal Raisins

5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

### Clever Boy.

Mother—"You should learn to make things go as far as possible." Johnny—"Should I stretch the truth, ma?"

A man can die for another's life work, but if he lives he must live for his own.

### Heinrich's Share.

Heinrich—"Vot vos you doing, Hans? Hans—I vos my vill making. To mein vife everything I give—to mein sister the remainder I leave—to mein brudder the residue shall have—and all that vos after that left over to you, Heinrich, is.—Boston Transcript.



## EACH IS A GENUINE GOODYEAR

Each of the two tires illustrated above is a genuine Goodyear through and through.

One is the famous reliable 30 x 3 1/2 inch Goodyear All-Weather Tread Clincher.

Its companion is the popular 30 x 3 1/2 inch Goodyear Cross Rib.

The Goodyear Cross Rib is built of the same high grade Egyptian cotton fabric that goes into the All-Weather Tread Goodyear.

It has a long-wearing but differently designed tread, and sells for less money.

More than 5,000,000 of these tires have been sold in the last five years.

Their fine performance has demonstrated the folly of buying unknown and unguaranteed tires of lower price.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer about their advantages.

# GOOD YEAR

D-So-Easy to Use  
Colors Silk, Wool  
and Cotton  
All at the Same Time

## Putnam Fadeless Dyes 10c Package

Why Pay  
More  
For Any  
Dye?

## IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY INDUSTRY AIMED AT BY RECENT CONFERENCE

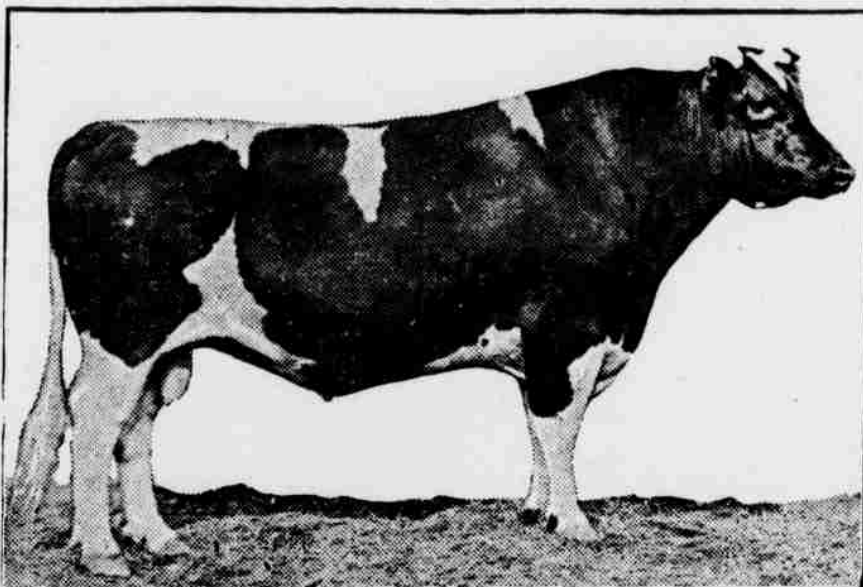
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of the conference of representatives of the purebred dairy cattle associations held in Washington, May 5, at the call of Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, a number of important recommendations were made for the improvement of the dairy industry, especially the purebred dairy cattle business. Each of the breed associations, including the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey, was represented by two or more delegates. The subjects of discussion had to do with the improvement of dairy cattle, advanced registry, fairs, and sales.

No conferences of this kind had been held for several years, and the representatives expressed the desire that this one might result in the formation of a permanent organization to thresh out problems of mutual interest and to work for the general betterment of the industry. Figures prepared by the department showed a decided need for improvement in dairy animals and in making the best use of the improved animals that are now available. The average production of

co-operate. In this connection it was suggested that the various representatives ask their associations at their earliest meetings to appoint committees to meet with the Dairy Science association to see if an improved plan for making official tests of cows can be worked out, which will be agreeable to the breeders, the associations, and the colleges that send out the official testers.

The showing of dairy animals at fairs and expositions received a good deal of attention from several angles. It was decided to recommend to the associations that they cease giving money prizes at these shows, but spend the funds in putting on educational exhibits; that more attention should be given to production records in awarding prizes at fairs and shows; that the associations represented should give more attention to educational exhibits showing the economic advantage of purebreds in dairy practice; that each association has a distinct duty in connection with the selection of suitable persons to act as judges of the various breeds of dairy cattle at fairs and shows; that no animals should be admitted to fairs and expositions unless they are from herds accredited as being free of tubercu-



There is a Decided Need for Improvement in Dairy Animals and in Making the Best Use of Those Now Available.

the cows of the United States is about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat a year, while the average cow in some other countries produces almost twice as much. There are 30 million grade and scrub dairy animals in the country and less than a million purebreds. There are 4,566,664 American farms having dairy cattle, and only 208,251 of these farms have purebred dairy cattle. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 purebred dairy bull calves born each year are not needed on the farms where purebreds are kept. Of the purebred animals that were registered last year, about 150,000 were females and less than 75,000 males, which indicates that not half of the purebred dairy bulls are registered.

### Recommend Better Sires.

Among the recommendations made by the conference were those expressing approval of plans for increasing the use of purebred bulls in scrub and grade herds, and of the plans for co-operative bull associations as being the best known means for distributing surplus bulls and introducing them into new territory. Although there is a place in this country for all the purebred dairy cattle that may be produced for some time, it was the consensus of opinion that an expert business in purebreds would help to stimulate interest among farmers at home.

A number of questions related to advanced registry were brought up. Co-ordination of effort by and between the agricultural colleges and the breed associations was suggested, and it was recommended that these organizations and institutions make special efforts to

lois or in herds under federal or state supervision, and that fairs not enforcing such a rule should not be favored with animals for exhibits.

### Live Stock Sales Discussed.

Questions relating to private and public sales were discussed, and it was decided to suggest a meeting at an early date of all the dairy cattle associations with a view to drafting a code of ethics for sales that would eliminate some of the undesirable conditions. Since an excessive amount of attention is given to a few high prices to the neglect of average conditions, it was also agreed to recommend to the associations that they send in to the bureau of markets and crop estimates of the department regular reports of prices paid for purebred dairy cattle.

The list of associations and their representatives taking part in the conference is as follows:

Ayrshire Breeders' association: Paul O. Reymann, president, West Virginia; C. L. Burlingham, secretary, Vermont.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association: A. E. Bower, president, Ohio; L. E. Hull, Ohio.

American Guernsey Cattle club: Robert Scoville, president, New York; S. M. Shoemaker, Maryland; Karl B. Musser, New Hampshire.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America: Fred Pabst, Wisconsin; H. W. Norton, Jr., Michigan; D. D. Aitken, Michigan.

American Jersey Cattle club: M. D. Munn, president, Minnesota; R. M. Gow, secretary, New York; O. H. Baker, New York; C. J. Tucker, Missouri.

## REFILLING SACKS IS PROHIBITED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Some feed dealers are refilling used feed sacks stamped or printed with the name of the manufacturer and the brand name of the feed that was originally in the sack, so that the names and brands are not true in reference to the feed in the sack after refilling, according to officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs act.

A feed dealer of Iowa was recently cited to a hearing under the Federal Food and Drugs act for shipping into interstate commerce a motasses feed in bags which he had refilled but which bore the name of another feed manufacturer. The sacks also bore a brand name under which the original owner of the sacks sold a stock feed of much higher grade than the feed with which the sacks were refilled.

The Federal Food and Drugs act does not require the name of the manufacturer or the brand name to ap-

pear on sacks of feed coming within its jurisdiction, according to officials of the bureau, but if the name of the manufacturer and brand are given on the sack they must be true. The Food and Drugs act prohibits the use of any statements on foods or feeds that are false or misleading in any particular.

A dealer who contemplates refilling used feed sacks on which is printed the name of another manufacturer or any statements that are not correct when applied to the product he uses in refilling the sacks should be very careful to see that all such statements are obliterated.

Inspectors have been instructed to look out for interstate shipments of stock feeds which are adulterated or misbranded in this or any other particular. Appropriate action will be taken in all cases found to be in violation of the law, it is said.

Hogs are not so injurious to alfalfa as horses and sheep.



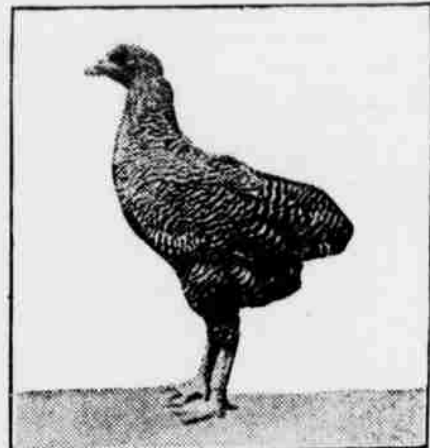
## POULTRY

FATTENING MARKET POULTRY  
Great Variety of Feeds Can Be Used  
in Preparing Fowls—Broilers  
Grow Rapidly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most desirable types of fowls and the most profitable feeding periods for the different classes of poultry fattened in packing plants are discussed in Department Bulletin 1052, Rations for Feeding Poultry in the Packing House, just issued by the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Since the fleshing of poultry has become a large industry in the United States, information of the kind contained in this bulletin should be of a great deal of value.

The results obtained in the experiments reported in this bulletin show that a great variety of feeds can be used in fattening broilers, springs,



Young Plymouth Rock Broiler.

roasters and hens, a fortunate situation since it permits the feeder to adapt his ration to market conditions by taking advantage of special prices of certain feeds and also to use feeds available locally. A growing bird, such as a broiler or spring, requires a different ration than a mature hen, which changes most of her feed into fat. A simple ration of corn meal and buttermilk is about as good as any for hens. Broilers fed rations containing protein concentrates, such as peanut meal, coconut oil, soy-bean meal, or meat scrap made appreciably better gains than those fed of corn meal and buttermilk. They grow rapidly and need tissue-forming feeds. Springs also respond readily to rations containing protein concentrates.

Throughout the 14-day feeding period broilers continued to gain well, which shows that this is not too long a feeding period. Springs grew very rapidly during the first 11 days, but not so rapidly, though profitably, during the remaining three days. Roasters gained well during the first two four-day periods, but not so well the last six days. It was found that the practice of feeding hens only six to eight days is well founded. The dressing and chilling shrinkage of hens, however, was much less than in the case of broilers, springs and roasters.

Any of the ordinary cereal grains supply the necessary carbohydrates and fats. More care is needed in selecting feeds for protein, salts and vitamins. The proteins of the cereal grains are present in too small amounts and are of too poor quality to produce the best results in broilers and springs unless other protein concentrates are added. Milk and cereals make one of the most profitable rations, as milk supplies mineral substances, vitamins and very valuable proteins. The results given in the bulletin show that peanut meal protein, as well as soy-bean meal protein, is especially valuable. The proteins of buttermilk are especially valuable, and if used in sufficiently large amounts produce very desirable results. Other protein concentrates are meat and fish scraps, cottonseed meal, coconut meal and sesame-seed meal.

Corn, wheat, oats and other grains lack such mineral substances as calcium, sodium and chlorine which growing animals require. In the rations where buttermilk or skim milk is used, these ingredients are fairly well supplied. Milk also supplies vitamins. At present the milk available for poultry-fleshing purposes is largely buttermilk, fresh, condensed or powdered.

Those interested in the fleshing of poultry may get this bulletin by addressing the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.



Hatch chicks early. They make the good winter layers.

Baby chicks should be encouraged to eat as much bulk as possible.